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The Winters Advocate.

HE THAT WILL NOT REASON IS A BIGOT; HE THAT DARE NOT IS A SLAVE; HE THAT CAN NOT IS A FOOL.

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No Time Like The Old Time.

BY OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

There is no time like the old time,
When you and I were young,
When the buds of April blossomed,
And the birds of spring-time sung.
The garden's brightest glories
By Summer suns are nursed,
But O, the sweet, sweet violets,
The flowers that opened first!

There is no place like the old place,
Where you and I were born,
Where we lifted first our eyelids,
On the splendors of the morn,
From the milk-white breasts that warmed us,
From the clinging arms that bore,
Where the dear eyes glistened o'er us
That will look for us no more!

There is no friend like the old friend
That has shared our morning days,
No greeting like his welcome,
No homage like his praise;
Fame is the scentless sunflower,
With gaudy crown of gold;
But friendship is the breathing rose,
With sweets in every fold.

There is no love like the old love
That we courted in our pride;
Though our leaves are falling, falling,
And we're fading side by side,
There are blossoms all around us,
With the colors of our dawn,
And we live in borrowed sunshine
When the light of day is gone.

There are no times like the old times—
They shall never be forgot!
There is no place like the old place—
Keep green the dear old spot!
There are no friends like our old friends—
May heaven prolong their lives!
There are no loves like the old loves—
God bless our loving wives!

Poison in the Soup.

A STARTLING EXPERIENCE IN A LONDON RESTAURANT.

Fifteen years ago I was in London, living on a slender pittance, and much troubled in the matter of dinners. As a rule I dined in the middle of the day, on a chop sent in by a neighboring publican, and made out with bread and cheese and beer at night. But there were times when the soul craved more luxurious living. Those times generally coincided pretty accurately with the advent of quarter day, and then one would go in for a cut of Simpson's mutton, or if more reckless, for a dinner at the Wellington.

Sundays were the worst days for dinner arrangements. By breakfasting at noon, indeed, one avoided the necessity of any luncheon; but at about five o'clock a desperate craving would come over me, a gnawing vulture in the stomach would ceasingly cry for food. Frequently, I confess, an empty purse coincided with an empty stomach, and the vulture cried in vain; but sometimes one had a few shillings in one's pocket, and then, even then, the problem was a difficult one—where to dine on Sunday.

One Sunday, I remember, my funds were getting low, very low. I had determined to remain in my lodgings and support nature on tobacco smoke; but my hunger was too strong. I had a few shillings left, and as the evening wore on, and the cravings of my appetite increased, resolution broke down. I put on my hat and hurried out in quest of a dinner.

When I made up my mind to go to the Recesses for a dinner, it was because I knew there was no other place open, the prices of which would be within my means. How dismal it looked this Sunday evening, that long, low room! its tables almost deserted, save by one or two men here and there nodding over a plate of biscuits. There was pea-soup that night, I remember, and it was rather good, too. The fish was fishy, the joint reduced to a stump.

"Waiter," I cried, "can I dispense with the other courses, and dine off the soup?"

"If you wish, of course, sir," said the waiter.

I had three helps of the excellent pea-soup, and in each plateful I put a spoonful of dried mint. But after, the result was not exhilarating; it rather clogged the pores, I think, that soup. Miserable and depressed as I went into the Recesses, I felt still more miserable, more depressed after my dinner. I had spent my prescribed allowance. I couldn't go anywhere or do anything. I could only go back to my gloomy lodgings through the sloppy street, and sit, and lonely chew the cud of bitter meditation.

The idea seemed too horrible; and yet now, as ever, there appeared to be no escape for me from the embraces of this dull, melancholy fiend. I couldn't help saying to myself, as I sat with my chin resting on my hands, "I wish I were dead!"

"I didn't mean to say it aloud, but I suppose I must have whispered it audibly; for a man who was sitting opposite me at the table—who had been sitting there, smoothing his heavy red moustache all the time I had been dining, his eyes fixed on his plate—looked up of a sudden, and gave me a quick and searching glance.

I knew him then; it was Medhurst, an old school-fellow. As a boy he had always been a mystery to us; that quick, sudden glance of his had always had such a strange effect upon all on whom fell. We used to say he had the evil eye, and wonderful tales used to be told at school about the effect of Medhurst's look. Still, I was glad to see him; any relief from the loneliness and monotony of my life was pleasant. He recognized me also, and came over and sat beside me.

"Well," he said, after we had shaken hands—had a strange, flabby, chilly hand, which somehow sent an icy thrill to my very heart—"well, and so you wish you were dead."

"Did you hear me?" I said. "Oh, it was nonsense, of course. I often say so. A foolish habit I have. I don't mean it."

"It wasn't nonsense!" he said; he talked in a low, monotonous voice, intelligible enough to the ear for which it was intended, but not to be overheard by others. "It wasn't nonsense, but a very rational, prudent wish. I wish so myself; and what is more," he said, "I have the means to carry out both our wishes."

I laughed uneasily. "You are joking," I said.

"I never joke. Until now," he went on, "the great deterring influence which has restrained those wise men, who see the folly and emptiness of life, who, measuring their feeble capacities for enjoyment with their unlimited capabilities for suffering, would gladly resign a possession which has no advantage for them—the great deterring influence has been the doubt whether death be really a complete severance of the body and the soul; whether, indeed, there is not a lingering capability of feeling still hanging to the relaxed nerves, a lingering consciousness in the decaying brain; that, in addition to the bitterness of death, one may taste also the gloom of the grave, and the horrors of the charnel-house."

"Good heaven!" I cried. "What a horrible idea!" He fascinated me, this man. I would gladly have risen and gone away; but he stopped me with his eye.

"Listen," he said. "I have overcome this impediment; I have opened the gates of death to all mankind. To you, my young school-fellow, I will reveal the secret; lest, tempted some day to cross the boundary, I should, and leave mankind as wretched as ever. You see this powerful herb; it is like mint, is it not? the smell, the taste, everything is like mint—you would not know them apart; and yet in a small quantity of this powder lies a relief from all the miseries of life. Don't shrink back; it is innocuous in small doses, produces merely a pleasing languor; but in such a quantity as a teaspoonful, it produces lethargy; twice a quantity brings on syncope; thrice, inevitable death. I have often ventured as far as the second stage, but have always stopped short of the third. And I have brought back this much assurance from the world of shadows: consciousness ceases altogether at the second stage. There are no dreams in the sleep of death.

"The preliminary stage of lethargy is delightful—I often indulge in it; but I have had a doubt sometimes whether I might not possess an exceptional physical organization; whether the herb would produce exactly the same effects on others. I determined to try the experiment on a larger scale. I came here to-night to do it. I have noticed that the frequenter of these rooms, on pea-soup nights, which are frequent, take one plate of soup, to which he adds one spoonful of mint. Well, I watched my opportunity. I came here as soon as the room was opened; and, whilst the waiter's back was turned, I emptied the contents of the plate of mint into my pocket, and filled the plate with my own powder. The experiment was a bold one. I might have caused the death of innocent persons. However, I persevered; the interests of science overpower considerations of humanity. The experiment has completely succeeded. Each habitue of these rooms has swallowed his plate of soup, his spoonful of precious herb; each has gone through the state of lethargy. There are some now, you observe, passing through that stage."

I threw an agonized glance around. Sure enough, there were two or three men lying back in their chairs, their heads sunk on their breasts, in a state of complete lethargy.

"And," he went on, "I can see the symptoms of the approaching lethargy upon you—the dilated pupil of the eye, the expression of anxiety in the face; yes, all is perfect; the symptoms are—"

"But," I gasped, "*I have taken three spoonfuls!*"

"Martyr of science!" he cried, springing up and grasping me by the hand, "how carefully, how painfully, I will watch every symptom of your declining vitality! Dear friend, your case will be an era in the history of humanity. Like Curtius, you have leaped into the chasm for the public weal."

"But isn't there an antidote?" I gasped; "a remedy?"

"There is none; and were there, you would not go back from the noble path? My dear friend, imitate the example of the ancient Roman; a quietude and serenity in your last hours is indispensable for the proper noting of your phenomena."

"But I won't die!" I shouted, getting up. My limbs trembled beneath me; I felt the very chills of death upon me, "I won't! *I won't!*" Here I screamed, "Send for a doctor—for policemen. Quick! quick! I'm poisoned!"

All the lethargic men jumped to their feet, the waiters came running in, the proprietor appeared, pale and wondering.

"I'm poisoned!" I shouted; "poisoned in the mint! Send for a doctor, you fools! do you hear?"

"Mad!" said a quiet voice; "mad as a hatter. Poor fellow! he's subject to those fits. He'll fall down directly; look out for him!"

"But I'm not going to have the character of the house taken away for no mad freaks. What do you mean, sir, by attacking the quality of my victuals, sir?"

"It was he," I shouted, pointing to my friend, "who now seeks to screen himself by calling me mad. But, good heavens! will you see a fellow creature perish, *perish*, PERISH!"

"There, don't aggravate him," said my friend. "Put him in a cab and send him to a police station; he's sure to have been advertised for."

I was dragged and hustled from the room, and hurled into a cab. Two or three policemen had come up, and one took charge of me inside, while another mounted the box. I was quiet now, overcome by my struggles, and lay exhausted in the corner of the cab, waiting the insidious advances of the deadly narcotic.

Presently the cab stopped. "We've got the chap they advertised for," cried the man outside to a policeman who was lounging at the door of the police station.

"The deuce you have!" said the inspector, coming up. "Then you've done a good job to-night. There's fifty pounds offered now. Take him right off to the asylum at once. Let's have a look at him though. Why, this isn't the man at all; this ain't Medhurst! Low, you ought to have known better. Red, full moustache, drooping eyelids, aquiline nose—why, they're as different as light from darkness."

"What! is Medhurst mad?" I said, a light bursting in upon me.

"Yes; as he been playing any of his pranks upon you, sir?—making believe to give you poison, or anything of that sort? Lord, he's the cunningest chap in creation, that Medhurst. He's a small fortune to the police to bring him back after his escapes. He's quite armless, too, though he's always up to so many tricks. Quite a gentleman, too. I've swallowed a pint or more of his poison just to please him, and then he'd stand a bottle of champagne afterwards. That's how you ought to have served him, sir. There, you won't get hold of him to-night, chaps; he's miles away by this time."

I have never wished myself dead since then.

A Dog Dying of Grief.

A late issue of the *Forest and Stream* contains the following touching story of a dog's love for its master:

About two weeks ago a man named Parcels, a blacksmith, residing near Dobbs' Ferry, hunting "coons" at midnight. His companions consisted of a neighbor, residing close by, and a faithful dog.

While searching for game at Sneeden's Landing, on the Hudson river, Parcels approached the brink of the palisades, and by some mishap lost his balance, and fell down a distance of thirty feet. His friend having missed him, sought him, and by diligent search found him lying where he had fallen, and his faithful dog by his side moaning piteously. On attempting to approach the body, the usually friendly animal strongly protested by growls and threatening attitudes. The man, seeing that his companion was seriously injured, went for aid, and in a short time returned with a surgeon and some friends; but the dog, which lay with its head across the body, refused to let them touch the treasure it so faithfully guarded. They were at length compelled to drive him away from his post by blows. An examination proved that the man was dead, so the remains were placed in a boat, and a piece of canvas thrown over them. The dog jumped into the boat also, and placed his head across his master's face, and remained there until the landing. The body was then placed in a wagon and conveyed home; but no sooner had it been covered than the loving friend again sought his old post.

After the burial the dog became much depressed, refused its food, and wandered listlessly about, moaning in a low nervous tone, and heedless of everything. He would pay no attention to any of the inmates of the house, and all their efforts could not cause him to manifest any signs of recognition. After dragging along for a week, caring neither for food nor water, the faithful dog died—a martyr to love for his master.

WELLINGTON'S STRATEGY.—On a certain occasion during Wellington's campaign in the Pyrenees, that "great captain" being displeased with the dispositions General Picton had made for receiving the assault of Marshal Soult, who had menaced him in front, ordered the plan to be entirely changed. But the difficulty was to delay the attack of the French until the change could be effected. This the "Iron Duke" accomplished in person, in the following manner: Doffing his cocked hat, and waving it in the air, he rode furiously to the head of a regiment, as if to order a charge. Thereupon arose a tremendous cheer from the men, which was taken up by corps after corps, until it reverberated along the whole extent of Picton's line.

As the roar died away, Wellington was heard to remark, musingly, as if addressing himself, "Soult is a skillful but cautious commander, and will not attack in force until he has ascertained the meaning of these cheers. This will give time for the sixth division to come up, and we shall beat him." It turned out as anticipated. Soult naturally enough supposed those tremendous shouts to announce the arrival of large reinforcements, and did not attack until too late. Had he struck at the right moment, he would have won an easy victory; as it was, he met with a bloody repulse. This was strategy. Not the strategy of books, but the strategy of genius, conceived and executed in the same moment. The idea was born of the occasion, and carried out on the instant.

A DECKED dory is nearly ready for sea, at Gloucester, Mass., in which a single seaman proposes to cross the Atlantic. The boat is fifteen feet long, five and one-half wide, and two and one-half feet deep, and sloop-rigged. Her deck is laid with the view to saving rain water. The sailor is a foreigner. He intends to sail by night and to sleep by day, because vessels will not be likely to run his dory down in daylight. At night he calculates to look out for himself, and keep out of harm's way if he can.

UPON a man whose body was found in a river, a coroner's jury in Ireland returned the verdict that the individual came to his death by a blow on the head, "which was given either before or after drowning."

Cutting Hay.

Often as the subject of cutting and curing hay has been discussed in the agricultural press it seems to have had very little effect upon the minds of our farmers. A few, perhaps, heed the advice given by those who have paid the most attention to the subject, but the masses still adhere to their old ideas and prejudices, cutting hay just when they get ready without regard to the condition of the grasses or other kinds of plants cultivated for forage. It may be that some of our readers will think this a rather sweeping assertion but they have only to look around among the farmers in their own neighborhood or into our larger haymarkets to see that it is the truth nevertheless.

Our best farmers as well as chemists long since decided, but not until careful investigation, that hay made from grasses or other forage plants, cut before the seeds began to mature was far more nutritious and better liked by stock generally than that which is gather later; still good early-made hay is the exception instead of the rule.

It is rare that a ton or more of sweet, bright looking hay can be found in New York city markets, and we presume that it is about the same in all our larger cities, which shows that there is something radically wrong in the time of cutting and curing hay throughout the country. The great fault, however, we believe to be found in the almost general neglect to delay commencing the hay harvest until it is impossible to make a good article out of the grasses or other plants to be secured for the purpose.

Now the amount of nutritive matter lost during the drying of herbage of all kinds is considerable even under the most favorable conditions, but the amount is greatly increased by permitting the plants to mature naturally. Grasses, clovers, and similar plants when severed from their roots in a green and succulent state contain a comparatively larger proportion of starch, sugar and gum, than when cut in a ripening condition, for in the latter much of these valuable properties are converted into wood fibre which is neither nutritious nor digestible. Meadows of mixed grasses require more attention in regard to cutting early than those composed mainly of one species.

We have noticed during the past few days meadows composed of red clover, timothy and June grass, and the condition of these three was so widely different that it would be impossible to cut the hay at a time to secure either in a proper condition. The June grass was over-ripe and the seed falling, the clover just in bloom and ready for the scythe, but the timothy had scarcely shown a sign of heading out. Now the same variation in the period of maturity of the kinds named may not be as great in all soil as in the one to which we have referred, but we doubt if they should ever be grown together for the purpose of making hay. But whatever mixture is used, or any single species, it is always best to cut early, or just when the plants are in bloom in order to make a first rate quality of hay.—*Rural New Yorker.*

Liquid Excrement.

How strangely we overlook the value of the liquid excrement of our animals! A cow, under ordinary feeding, furnishes in a year twenty thousand pounds of solid excrement, and about eight thousand pounds of liquid. The comparative money value of the two is but slightly in favor of the solid. The statement has been verified as truth, over and over again. The urine of herbivorous animals holds nearly all the secretions of the body which are capable of producing the rich nitrogenous compounds so essential as forcing or leaf-forming agents in the growth of plants. The solid holds the phosphoric acid, the lime, and magnesia, which go to the seeds principally, but the liquid, holding nitrogen, potash and soda, is needed in forming the stalk and leaves. The two forms of plant nutriment should never be separated or allowed to be wasted by neglect. The farmer who saves all the urine of his animals doubles his manurial resources every year. Good seasoned peat is of an immense service to farmers, when used as an absorbent, and the stalls for animals should be so constructed as to admit of a wide passage in the rear, with generous passage room for peat, to be used daily with the excrement—*Journal of Chemistry.*

YARDS FOR POULTRY.—One of our most experienced breeders, speaking of poultry in small yards, says:

A dozen fowls would do very well in a yard fifty feet square, with a little grass plot in one corner, as fowls must have grass. This place is as small as can be used for that number, and if one cannot give that space to them, he had better buy his eggs and chickens, as fowls cannot be kept profitably without a certain area of yard room. A few fowls may be put into a smaller yard and they will lay well for a couple of weeks, but after a while, with the grass all destroyed, the hens will begin to lay fewer eggs and will be unprofitable. Of course, a large range is always best, but in a village one cannot do as he would do on a farm. Don't forget to supply your fowls with gravel, old mortar, or ground or pounded oyster shells, as it aids in the formation of eggs.

WIRE FENCES.—A correspondent of the *Inter-Ocean* says: "I would not recommend straight wire with patent barbs, as it is liable to break in cold weather. There is a twisted wire with barbs that does well, as it is said that the twist will allow it to expand so that it will not break. Of this kind I have some on my own place. It is a perfect fence for any cattle or horses. I have three wires, and posts two rods apart, but on level ground they might be three or four rods apart.

A PLACARD in a Brooklyn barber's shop window announces: "Boots blacked inside." But must not that be very bad for the stockings?

Position in Sleeping.

It is better to go to sleep on the right side, for then the stomach is very much in the position of a bottle turned upside down, and the contents are aided in passing out by gravitation. If one goes to sleep on the left side, the operation of emptying the stomach of its contents is more like drawing water from a well. After going to sleep, let the body take its own position. If you sleep on your back, especially soon after a hearty meal, the weight of the digestive organs, and that of the food, resting on the great vein of the body, near the back bone, compresses it, and arrests the flow of the blood more or less. If the arrest is partial, the sleep is disturbed, and there are unpleasant dreams. If the meal has been recent or hearty, the arrest is more decided, and the various sensations, such as falling over a precipice, or the pursuit of a wild beast, or other impending danger, and the desperate effort to get rid of it arouses us; that sends on the stagnating blood, and we wake in a fright, or trembling or perspiration, or feeling of exhaustion, according to the degree of stagnation and the length and strength of the effort made to escape danger. But when we are not able to escape the danger, when we do fall over the precipice, when the tumbling building crushes us, what then? *That is death!* That is the death of those of whom it is said, when found lifeless in their bed in the morning: "They were as well as they ever were the day before," and often it is added, and *ate heartier than common!* This last, as a frequent cause of death to those who have gone to bed well to wake no more, we give merely as a private opinion. The possibility of its truth is enough to deter any rational man from a late and hearty meal. This we do know with certainty, that waking up in the night with painful diarrhea, or cholera, or bilious cholic, ending in death in a very short time, is properly traceable to a late large meal. The truly wise will take the safer side. For persons who eat three times a day, it is amply sufficient to make the last meal of cold bread and butter and a cup of some warm drink. No one can starve on it, while a perseverance in the habit soon begets a vigorous appetite for breakfast, so promising of a day of comfort.—*Hall's Journal.*

SLEEP FOLLOWING SUPPER.—There is nothing more absurd than to pretend it is unhealthy to sleep after the day's last meal. Is not man an animal? Do not animals, without exception, sleep immediately after eating? Do we not feel like sleeping after each day's last meal? And is it not by an effort that we shake off sleep? Evidently the body yearns for sleep. Exercise immediately after every meal is pernicious. Rest is healthful. What rest can compare with sleep, which reposes the mind, the lungs, even the heart? See the peasants. No persons enjoy better health than they do. Supper is the best meal of the day. No sooner have they supped than they go to bed. Look at the actors. There was Rubini. He dined at three, went to his dressing room in the Italian opera house, and slept till the theatre opened its doors. At midnight he supped heartily and straight to bed he went. He died of sheer old age, You know Mons. Thiers' habit? The moment dinner ends he stretches himself out to sleep and sleeps an hour. The truth is, if you look around you there will be found that the great majority of men go to sleep immediately after making their best meal; and you certainly never saw anything in the world healthier and stronger than the women of the great markets. What is their rule of life? Dinner and to bed. Take another, the very opposite class—astronomers. They keep late hours. Their best meal is taken when the stars say "Good night." Then they go to sleep. Did you ever hear of an astronomer dying under a hundred? The majority of servants and mechanics go to sleep immediately after taking their best meal. They are right. They obey nature's voice, which always gives judicious counsel.

GRAPES IN FEVER.—Dr. Hertsen, in *Centralblatt fur die Med. Wissnchaften*, recommends grapes as a valuable diet in fever. The grape contains a considerable amount of hydro-carbonaceous matter, together with a certain quantity of potassium salts, a combination which does not irritate, but on the contrary soothes the stomach, and consequently is used with advantage, even in dyspepsia. While considering the carbo-hydrates contained in the grape, we must not neglect the organic acids, particularly tartaric acid. Dr. H. thinks the nourishing influence of these acids too much neglected. It is indeed known that they are changed to carbonic acid in the blood, and are excreted as carbonates in the urine. Possibly, careful research might show that, under some circumstances, the organic acids are changed to fats. Dr. H. believes that the organic acids should be ranked with the carbo-hydrates as food. When fresh grapes are not to be had, raisins or diluted wine might be used.

WASHING FLANNELS AND LINENS.—To whiten flannel, made yellow by age, dissolve 1½ lbs. of white soap in 50 lbs. of soft water, and also ½ oz. spirits of ammonia. Immerse the flannel, stir well around for a short time and wash in pure water. When black or navy blue linens are washed, soap should not be used. Take instead two potatoes grated into tepid soft water (after having them washed and peeled), into which a teaspoonful of ammonia has been put. Wash the linens with this, and rinse them in cold blue water. They will need no starch, and should be dried and ironed on the wrong side. An infusion of hay will keep the natural color in buff linens, and an infusion of bran will do the same for brown linens and prints.

PAWNBROKERS generally prefer customers without redeeming qualities.

Heat and Cold in Their Relations to Sleeplessness.

Cold is often a cause of insomnia. If insufficiently clad, so that the cutaneous vessels are not relaxed, sleep is rarely sound, when attained at all. It is only when stupefaction from the cold occurs that the dangerous coma-sleep comes on, which is often fatal. With many persons sleep is unfavorable if the bed be not warmed previous to their entering it. In these cases the arteriole contraction induced by the contact with the cold bedclothes does not pass readily into the opposite of relaxation, and so sleep does not come on. This state of affairs is very commonly met with among the aged, and most so in those who suffer from some form of heart disease. In such cases it is not only desirable to warm the bed and nightclothes, but even to administer some hot fluid, all the better for containing alcohol, when the patient has got into bed, if any sense of chillness remains. In the young and healthy the chill of getting into bed, however, is often of great service in inducing a subsequent relaxation of the cutaneous vessels, and thus conducing to more perfect cerebral anæmia and sounder sleep. Few persons will have failed to note the deep and usually refreshing sleep which follows any disturbance during the night which has exposed them briefly to cold. At other times an increase of the body temperature is the cause of disturbed sleep sometimes amounting to sleeplessness: This is most frequently seen in febrile states, where a delirious condition takes the place of natural sleep. After the temperature has been brought down by the application of cold a fever patient will commonly fall into a refreshing sleep until a return to fever temperature disturbs it. In slighter conditions of restlessness, associated with too great a body temperature, the dissipation of a certain amount of superfluous heat by getting out of bed and drinking a draught of cold water will be followed by sound sleep. At other times, throwing off some of the bedclothes will achieve the same end; though, if the amount be too great, wakefulness may follow from a low temperature being brought about. With some persons, if the rest is disturbed, it is sufficient to protrude an arm or leg from under the bedclothes so as to secure more loss of heat, and sound sleep will follow.

THE ADVENTURES OF A STEEL TRAP.—Mark Crowder, who resides a few miles South of Greenville, has a small steel trap which he placed in his chicken house some months ago to catch the minks that were troubling his poultry. One or to minks being caught by it, the trap disappeared without any one on the place being able to explain the cause. A week or ten days after the trap was missed the dogs caught and killed a mink in the swamp near Mr. Crowder's dwelling that had the missing trap fastened to one of its legs. After the minks, the owls becoming troublesome, Mr. Crowder placed the trap upon the top of a tall pole, owls usually alighting upon the tallest object in the vicinity, when meditating a descent upon the poultry yard. Ten owls were caught by this arrangement, when the trap again disappeared. About a week afterward Hal Crowder, who lives three miles from his father, Mark Crowder, heard an unusual commotion in his poultry house. Repairing thither, he found an owl in the house, which, on being killed, discovered the missing trap fastened to one of its feet. Mr. Crowder has his trap again, and rogues of all sorts will do well to give his premises a wide berth.—*Merriwether Ga., Vindicator.*

WOMAN'S WOUNDED AFFECTIONS.—Washington Irving wrote: As the dove will clap its wings to its sides, and cover and conceal the arrow that is preying on its vitals, so it is the nature of woman to hide from the world her wounded affection. With her the desire of the heart has failed. The great charm of existence is at an end. She neglects all the cheerful exercises that gladden the spirits, quicken the pulse, and send the tide of life in healthful currents through the veins. Her rest is broken; the sweet refreshment of sleep is poisoned by melancholy dreams, "dry sorrow drinks her blood," until her feeble frame sinks under the last external assailant. Look for her after a little while, and you find friendship weeping over her untimely grave, and wondering that one who but lately glowed with all the radiance of health and beauty should now be brought down to "darkness and the worm." You will be told of some Wintry chill, some slight indisposition that laid her low; but no one knows the mental malady that previously sapped her strength, and made her so easy a prey to the spoiler.

GIVING WITHOUT MONEY.—The poor give more than the rich. This proposition holds good, as a general principle. Money is by no means the only thing to give in this world; neither do large gifts contribute to the happiness of the receiver than the small gifts.

Go into any country community and converse with the people. Ask who ministers most to their happiness. You very likely will be told of some venerated clergyman, whose salary has never been more than enough to barely support him; or of some poor widow, who goes from house to house like a ministering angel, wherever sorrow and suffering demand consolation or relief.

It is astonishing how much one without money may give! A kind word, a helping hand—the warm sympathy that rejoices and weeps with those who weep!

No man is so poor, no woman is so poor, as not to be able to contribute largely to the happiness of those around them.

A BASHFUL young clergyman, recently rising to preach for the first time, made a terrible mixture of it, announcing his text in this wise: "And immediately the cock wept, and Peter went out and crew bitterly."

A Thrilling Railway Accident—Two Sleeping Children Hurled from the Track.

A thrilling and fatal accident occurred on the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad, at Sulphur Spring station, a few miles from the city limits, yesterday afternoon. Two children—George Stansbury and Albert Shencks—aged respectively eleven and five years, the former a son of G. W. Stansbury, residing about twenty-five yards from where the accident occurred, had been playing on the track; and, after amusing themselves for some time, became tired, and, laying themselves down on the track between the sleepers, fell asleep. They had, it appears, been entrusted with the work of keeping some cows of Mr. S. from the track. The mother of Stansbury, who was engaged in her household duties, noticed the children near the track, but did not think it necessary to warn them of the danger of an approaching train. A short time after the children had fallen asleep, the express train, which leaves Washington at 1:40 P. M.; was due at the station, and in a few minutes the thunder of its approach was heard.

The road at the place where the accident occurred, presents a straight and level stretch of track for nearly a mile, over which the trains are run at full speed. The children were quietly sleeping in each other's arms, and their position was such that they were almost enterely hidden from the engineer's sight, and even if they had been in full view, it is doubtful if the train could have been stopped in time to have saved them. In a few seconds after the rumble of the train was heard, the locomotive was upon them, and they were hurled from the track by the pilot. Mrs. Stansbury, who was standing on the porch watching the passing train, was an eye-witness of the terrible occurrence, and almost fainted at the sight. The train was stopped, and the poor children picked up, when it was found that the skull of young Stansbury had been crushed, killing him almost instantly, while his companion, beyond being stunned, was but slightly bruised, having miraculously escaped with his life. Word was immediately sent to Mr. Stansbury, father of the child, who was in the city. He returned home as rapidly as possible, accompanied by Dr. S. T. Knight, who expressed the opinion that the child had been instantly killed, his skull being fractured and crushed in a shocking manner. Young Shencks he found but slightly injured, and last evening he was much improved, complaining, however, of a slight pain in one shoulder.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

THIN CLOTHING.—Our climate is so variable, so liable to sudden changes from cold to heat, that even in Summer people should wear thin gauze flannels. This is especially true of all localities bordering on the sea. An easterly or southeasterly wind comes to us from mid-Atlantic laden with moisture, and suggests an immediate increase of clothing. Those who watch the weather vane and thermometer closely enough, may dress as they feel like dressing, without inconvenience; but those who put on in the morning what they intend to wear till night, will wisely provide against a change of atmospheric conditions. A great deal of suffering and disease is caused by cold—far more than by heat—even in the Summer time. Sudden changes of temperature are always to be guarded against, and, as far as possible, provided for. In tropical India the British soldiers wear flannel during all the Summer season, and statistics show that, since this has been an army regulation, mortality (chiefly from bowel complaints), has very largely diminished. In malarious districts, if one keeps dry and warm, he is in slight danger of having chills. The hunter in the Indian jungles, abounding in malaria, wraps himself warmly, kindles a fire to drive away the dampness, and defies the fever successfully. These hints, it is hoped, may be of benefit to young mothers in clothing their children, and to others in too great haste to throw aside their warm clothing for lighter fabrics and Summer costumes.

A FOOLISH VOW KEPT THIRTY YEARS.—The death is reported from Zurich of a man who may fairly claim to have set the most remarkable example of self-inflicted penance on record. His name was Amstein. Thirty years ago he fell in love, and, like most lovers, he got jealous. One day, while under the sway of the green-eyed monster, he said something disparaging of his sweetheart. The offended beauty resolved to punish him, and Amstein, to regain her favor, was forced to swear that he would not speak another word for the next twelve months. But before the year of silence expired the young lady suddenly died, and Amstein not having been relieved from his oath by the lips of his sweetheart, vowed to remain dumb until he met her in the next world. For thirty years he was never heard to speak, and he died mute to all around him.

FIRE PROOF SUIT.—An extraordinary fire-proof suit, invented by a Swede named Oestberg, was resently exhibited in Vienna, in the presence of the Emperor William and several other distinguished personages. One Captain Ahlstrum, clothed in the suit, walked into an immense fire, prepared for the occasion, of wood saturated with patroleum. The account says: "The heat of the fire was so intense that no one else could approach within eighty paces without being burnt or scorched, but the Captain walked around in the glowing pile perfectly undisturbed, leaning on the burning wood, and finally seated himself on the coals." After remaining in the fire a quarter of an hour, the salamander came out perfectly unharmed, and without "smell of fire upon his garments."

ALBERT SMITH'S literary signature, "A. S.," was once shown to Douglass Jerrold, at which the wit remarked, "Ah, that's a fellow who never tells more than two-thirds of the truth."

THE WINTERS ADVOCATE.

SAWURDAY.....JULY 8, 1876.

THE ADVOCATE has the Largest Circulation of any Paper in the County.

POSTOFFICE NOTICE.

Mail Arrives at Winters....11:50 A. M. and 8:50 P. M.
San Francisco and Southern Mail closes, 3:00 P. M.
Sacramento, Northern and Eastern " "..2:30 P. M.

OFFICE HOURS.

7 o'clock A. M. to 5 o'clock P. M., and 7 o'clock P. M. to 9 o'clock P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

o'clock A. M. to 10 o'clock A. M.; 4 o'clock P. M. to 5 o'clock P. M.

ap15-tf LORENZO MOODY, Postmaster.

VALEDICTORY.

With the present number our mission, as editor and proprietor of the Winters ADVOCATE ceases, having sold the ADVOCATE with all its priviledges to Mr. W. O. Warnock, who will send it forth each week to greet its numerous subscribers and friends. We have had several chances to sell out, but we were determined never to leave it until we had got it into a condition that we knew it would live and flourish in spite of all opposition. With the first number our promise went out that we would furnish them the paper for one year for only $2 dollars. Not being accustomed to California prices we found after a little experience, that we had fixed our prices too low for that sized paper; but we never go back, and the result was within three months from the start we were out $500 dollars! This was partially by a misapplication of funds by those associated with us, and partially through the influence of the quill pop-guns that were leveled at us on every side. During all these dark days we never once in purpose faltered. After assuming control of the paper alone, we made a rally and succeeded in getting material and presses together, thereby establishing confidence with the people. Subscribers came in; job work was handed us, and by hard work, strict attention to business, we have brought it to a paying point, and its success secured beyond a paradventure. We are now satisfied to retire to other fields of labor, not distant fields, for we came to Winters to make this our future home, and we saw no surer method of bringing the place into notoriety and prosperity than by the insane project of starting a paper. Starting it under the most discouraging circumstances and without a single subscriber. We are glad we did, for we have learned more of the true character of the people than we could have learned under any other circumstances. We can now with a truth, make the application of the Latin proverb, veni, vidi vice. Conquered? yes. Although it has been a loss to us in dollars and cents; yet we have the consolation of knowing that by our efforts we have established an organ whereby we can communicate with the world at large and our friends generally, and one that will work for the interest of our town, and one that will henceforth be a paying business. In retiring from the control of the paper and bidding our friends farewell, we do not wholly leave them, for while we live we expect to be occasionally heard through the paper whenever it is necessary for the interest of the town. For the interest of Winters, is our interest. Mr. Warnock when the paper is delivered into his charge, "after the fulfillment of certain conditions, named in contract between us," will assume control as editor and proprietor, and we firmly believe will maintain the independent character of the paper it has ever borne. He will meet all liabilities as they mature, the same as they were to have been met by us, so far as the paper or anything connected with it is concerned. All subscribers in arrears will pay W. O. Warnock for the paper; advertisers in arrears will pay to us up to the present month for advertising. For the past month all bills will be signed by us and collected by the respective party presenting them. In conclusion, our friends who have stood so nobly by us during these dark days, we would extend to you our soul thanks, and offer you a hearty "God bless you," and also to our enemies (if we have any,) we offer you the olive branch. Farewell.

C. NORWOOD, M. D

OUR TOWN.

The strides that our town has made and is making, is unprecedented in the history of this or any other country, and yet in the vigorous growth of the town, there is danger of excresences of fungus growth which will retard a healthy growth or action of the main body. There is danger of scores of these excressences; small in themselves, yet all combined, if allowed to grow, will have a very weakening effect upon the business of the town. We may be allowed to name a few of the difficulties which threaten to retard a healthy growth of our town. First and foremost is the excessive growth of the liquor business. The elements around these places is such that nothing but "fungi" can grow and flourish. This of course prevents the increase of a more healthful element.

Another detriment to the building up of the town is the fact that two or three houses controlls the whole trade, they keeping a little of everything. This being the case, it effectually keeps out all smaller dealers who only depend upon one branch of business to live upon, and of course men are not coming here to build in a town where they cannot do business to support themselves. If our large dealers would make a speciality of a few articles and give smaller capitalist a chance in other articles which they have made a speciality, then there would be a steady, healthy growth to our town. If the old hens persist in pecking the little chickens away, they will by and by learn that they have only got their "old nests," although they may be well feathered, they are comparatively alone, their chicks have all flown to more congenial places, where they can have something to say about building nests. Houses, however well established, commit a great blunder when they pursue a course to retard the progress or growth of a town. 'Tis numbers that makes business. Selfishness often proves a great barrier to success, and men only intent upon hording the Almighty dollar must eventually drive every other element ont. It seems that a large majority have no other ambition than to get money; care nothing for society; nothing for surroundings or improvements of any kind, very little in regard to the educational elements, etc. This leads us to say a word in regard to our schools. So long as the people are satisfied we will not complain, but we have a right to state a few facts which in the end the people will learn are truths. We think the element which has fought the plan of a graded school system, will ere long see their mistake. They will learn that a properly graded school is the only successful method of educating the young, and preparing them for the business of life. We hope the future will reveal brighter things, and that the people shall become less selfish and live nearer the great fundamental principles of true Christianity. Learn to respect the rights of our neighbors as our own, to grow up as a band of brotherhood, where peace and harmony may reign; instead of eternal turmoil, strife, envy, spite and lies. When mankind learn the great law which governs us, "attraction and repulsion," that to be and do good brings us to heaven; attracts only the good and the pure. While to do evil and be evilly minded, repells all goodness, and attracts only those evilly inclined, the result is a constant turmoil, a little "hell of your own." Let us urge upon all then the propriety of doing right, learning the doctrines of love and practicing them, and we shall then realize the truthfulness of Christ's words, "The Kingdom of Heaven is within you."

Dr. Harding has tooth brushes and mouth wash, which every one should have. If you haven't got them, buy at once, and you will say it is money spent that pays you a larger dividend than any you have invested.

NOT TO BE OUTDONE—and must keep pace with the times, Mansfield & Theodore offer a fine stock of Gent's Furnishing Wear, at reduced rates. *

God his Attributes Continued from No. 24.

As our mind floats back into the rubbish of the past, we see and feel approaching a beautiful form upon whose forehead is written the single imperishable word "Love." As the lips part we hear a still small voice saying "Write!" "Thy good reigneth." In obedience then to the question, or command "write thy God reigneth." We proceed, not however without many misgiving, knowing full well that it is a question which has baffled the great, the wise, the learned of earth, and each and every one who had ever sought to reveal to the understanding of men, "God and his attributes," have each and every one without exception wound up with the doleful exclamation, "mystery of mysteries, all is mystery, a mystery of Godliness." Like the worm when it has finished its work, winds itself up into its cocoon, there rests, satisfied until the simple change comes. The great problem of life is solved; the mystery revealed. So with the gigantic towering minds, who have talked and written upon this subject, each in their turn have declared that all was a mystery, and have quietly wound their sacradatal robes, (or their cocoon) around themselves and rested, waiting for the unfoldment of the great mystery. There seems but little hopes that we should even give any light upon the great question which so many of the learned and wise have so thoroughly discussed. Yet, we are not without hope, for we are taught in the Scriptures that "the race is not to the swift or the battle to be strong." And again, (1st Cor. 1st ch. 27th vs.) "God hath chosen the weak and foolish things of earth to "confound the wise and the mighty." We read this and take courage, hoping that we may be able to advance some thought that may induce mankind to reason, that in, by and through their reasoning faculties, they may be led to see that mystery is but another name for ignorance. We come back then from the land of dreams and mysteries, and shall endeavor to solve the problem by the analytical law, through cause and effect. The great trouble has been and is now, that mankind are inclined to look beyond the real truth into the land of mystery and mystecism beyond. That all inventions ever brought out by man, was in their incipiency very complicated, but as they studied into the principles underlying it they began to simplify it, until it was reduced to its simplest form then they could discover its perfect qualities. As it is with materiality with mundane life. So it is with spirituality, etherial, celestial or God-like life, for one is but the reflex of the other. We take then some simple material object that we can see, feel, handle and analyze, and by this simple process endeavor to solve the great problem before us. A tough, scraggy oak tree shall be the starting point. By analyzing it we find as a basis, or first principles, it is composed of oxygen, hydrogen and nitrogen. There are said to be 72 primates, but we have simplified and brought it down to three so that all can comprehend and understand it Taking it for granted then that all things have a common basis, formed by the same law. We may find by the analytical law, that the proportion of the primates of the oak may be given as one-ninth oxygen, five-ninths hydrogen, and three-ninths nitrogen, (the reader will observe we do not give the exact proportions really found in the tree, but it illustrates the idea we wish to get at or convey. That the more progressed and perfect a body is, the more etherial and God-like it becomes, the more of the oxygen or life element there is in it.) It follows then that if the primates of the tree are as stated above, then the combination of these primates, in the same proportion would produce the tree. The same cause always produces the same effect. Then add a little oxygen to the compound and withdraw a little of the nitrogen and you will have a soft beautiful pine tree growing by the side of the oak. Thus step by step by adding to some of these primates, and withdrawing the others or diminishing them, continue to produce a higher phase of vegetable life until it has reached its highest developments in the vegetable kingdom, and merges into the animal, then the least possible change in the proportion of the primates, and the lower order of the animal is developed. Its analizecalion shows the same primates as in the oak; but in different proportions, thus trace it up through the animal kindom until you reach man, and we find the same result there. Thus by the spiritual chemical law. the inner man is analized with the same results, the angel, archangel world is tested by the same law, and so on up, up to God, and the question comes forth, "Who and what is God." We answer he is a combination of principles in perfection, embodying thought, life, action, intelligence, and every perfect attribute that man can conceived of. Do you want a better God than that? omnipotent and omnipresent, unchangeable, a combined spirit, an embodiment of law? Thus God being a perfect embodiment of law, we see a beauty in the thought that all things, even the little sparrow and the hairs of your head are an out growth of that divine embodiment of principles or law, then it is no mystery how God controls all things in earth, and in all space; how the planetary world is held in obeyance is simply because they, and all things are parts and parcels of the great whole. Then as like begets like, or like attracts like, 'Tis by that power alone that everything is held in its place, by the law of attraction and repulsion. There is so much of the "attractive" element, and just so much of the "repellant" element in everything, hence is held just exactly in that position, to the great fountain of attraction. Then as an example, take the different grades of men, each being held at different distances, from the great fountain of love, according to the attractive or repellent elements in them and surrounding them. The great burden of Christs and Paul's labors were the "observance of THE LAW," the fulfilling of which was "Love to God and man." "First love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, might, mind and strength, and thy neighbor as thyself, upon these two commandments hangs all the law and the prophets." Love begets love, is the great attractive elements, that draws you nearer the love fountain of God or perfection. Then when men know that by the love element they are made happier and better; drawn nearer God's perfect centre. Why will they join in crusades against their fellow-men, lie, steal, deceive and rob each other, when they know that such acts, acts as a repellant, force to drive them away from goodness and from God. It occurs to us that the doctrines of forgiveness and of mysteries have very much to do with this wrong, rather learn men to obey the law, and come within its attractive power, than to teach them that if they disobey the law they may by some mysterious power be forgiven and made whole. Christ distinctly said to his followers: "He that believeth in me" (or believes what I say), "shall not only do the works that I do, but greater works than these shall he do." Yes, he that learns and observes the law shall not only do the works that Christ done, but greater things, because by the long observance of the law, having it fully defined and clearly set forth by Christ. Man may study to perfect it, which Christ could not perfect in the short time which he lived here on earth. "God made man in his own immage in his own likeness." If this is true, then he is the fountain; an embodiment of primates or principles, exactly the immage of, not of only man, but everything that exists.

The Ukiah Democratic Dispatch says that a considerable loss has been entailed all around by the depreciation in the value of sheep. This year sheep are assessed at $1 75 per head, as against $2 50 last year, and lambs have dropped from $1 to 75 cents.

MANSFIELD & THEODORE

Mansfield & Theodore

WINTERS, YOLO COUNTY, CAL.,
—AND—
VACAVILLE, SOLANO COUNTY, CAL.
DEALERS IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

Grain and Grain Bags,

CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

HARDWARE,

AND

Farming Implements,

TINWARE,
CROCKERY,
WINES AND LIQUORS,

Groceries and Provisions,

FURNITURE, CARPETS, OILCLOTH, AND MATTING,
DRUGS, PAINTS AND OILS,

All of which are offered for sale at prices that defy competition. We carry the Largest, Best assorted and most complete Stock this side of San Francisco.

GENTS, BOYS AND CHILDREN'S READY MADE CLOTHING AND GENTS FURNISHING GOODS.

LADIES' READY MADE UNDERWEAR.

Highest market prices paid for

GRAIN, WOOL AND COUNTRY PRODUCE.

WE ARE AGENTS FOR LEADING FAVORITE AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS OF THE PACIFIC COAST.

Call and examine our Stock before Purchasing Elsewhere.

AGENCY OF WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
AGENCY OF WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
AGENCY OF

IMPERIAL FIRE INS. CO. OF LONDON.
"QUEEN" FIRE INS. CO. OF LIVERPOOL.
LONDON AND EDINBURGH,
FIREMAN'S FUND INS. CO. OF SAN FRANCISCO.
NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INS. CO. OF LONDON & EDINBURGH

With

MANSFIELD & THEODORE.

ap15-tf

ROCK SOAP.

ROCK SOAP is a natural product, possessing most marvelous cleansing and cosmetic properties. Besides other saponaceous substances it contains Alumina, which is more powerfully detersive than most Alkaline Soaps. Rock Soap is ascertained by analysis to have detersive properties valuable to an eminent degree for the purposes for which it is recommended, and to contain nothing injurious for such use. After using it no one will be without it. It is perfectly marvelous in its operation.

For Household Purposes.—It cleans kitchen utensils, glass, and tinware; polishes gold and silver; removes oil and grease from tables and floors. It is a great saving of time and labor.

For Toilet and Bath—Rock Soap possesses remarkable cosmetic properties, without any deleterious effect upon the skin. It is perfectly harmless, and gives a vigorous and healthful tone to the skin; it restores the freshness and bloom of youth in a manner which is marvelous. It is put up with a brilliant label, and is having an immense sale. It sells itself. See quotations.

VENTURA ROCK SOAP COMPANY,
728 MONTGOMERY ST., SAN FRANCISCO.

an15-1y

WINTERS STORE

CORNER OF MAIN AND FIRST STREETS,
WINTERS.
DON'T FORGET THE NEW

Boot and Shoe Store.

BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION SOLD

Cheap for Cash.

ALSO BOOTS AND SHOES

MADE TO ORDER.

QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.
IS MY MOTTO.

R. D. FITZGERALD, Prop.

my27-tf

G. H. CLAPP. S. S. PARKER.

CLAPP & PARKER,

PRACTICAL

Watchmakers, Jewelers and Opticians,

Postoffice, Winters, Yolo Co., Cal.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, AND JEWELRY,

Carefully and Promptly Repaired.

SPECTACLES TO SUIT ALL EYES.

ALL Watches or Clocks for repairs, or orders for Goods, left with the Express or Station Agents or Conductors of Trains, will receive prompt attention and satisfaction guaranteed.

ALL GRADES OF

American Watches,

PROMPTLY SUPPLIED.

Agents of National Clock Co.

jan26-tf

TIME TABLE,

To take effect Monday, April 10, 1876,
Until further Notice.

VACA VALLEY RAILROAD

GOING SOUTH.	NO. 1.	NO. 3.
	A. M.	P. M.
Leaves Winters	6:30	3:15
" Allendale	6:40	3:25
" Vacaville	7:15	4:10
Arrives, Elmira	7:20	4:15
GOING NORTH.	NO. 2.	NO. 4.
	A. M.	P. M.
Leaves Elmira	10:40	7:40
" Vacaville	11:00	7:55
" Allendale	11:25	8:15
Arrive, Winters	11:50	8:45

Fruit Train will leave Winters at 10:15, A. M., taking on all fruit at Way Stations.

WEIGHT FIFTEEN MINUTES BEFORE LEAVING WINTERS.

G. B. STEVENSON,
ap8-tf Superintendent.

WESTERN HOTEL,

Nos. 41, 43, 45, 47, 49 and 51 K street
SACRAMENTO, CAL.

THIS HOTEL IS ENTIRELY NEW, HAVING just been completed with all the modern Improvements. 250 Nicely Furnished Rooms.

Meals, 25 cents. Lodgings, 25 and 50 cents.

Free Coach to the Hotel. Exchange Office, Barber Shop, Bath Rooms and Laundry in the House. Shower Baths Free to Guests.

WM. LAND, Proprietor.

my27-tf

WINTERS ADVERTISEMENTS.

PARKER HOUSE.

WINTERS, YOLO COUNTY, CAL.

THE above Hotel is large, commodious and Refitted. The

LODGING DEPARTMENT AND FAMILY ROOMS

ARE ARRANGED IN SUPERIOR STYLE.

THE TABLE

Will be at all times be supplied with the best the market affords. Board and Lodging

At Reasonable Rates.

The Bar is well stocked with choice

Liquors and Cigars.

nov6 tf

J. WILSON'S BAKERY,

Corner of Main and Second Streets,
Winters.

ALL KINDS OF

BREAD, CAKES, PIES, CANDIES, ETC.

AND IN THE SEASON,

ICE CREAM AND SODA WATER

feb.9-tf

ELY & HENRY.

DEALERS IN

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

Fresh Fish and Poultry

Constantly on hand and

AT LOWEST PRICES.

OUR WAGONS are traveling through the country at all times paying the Highest Price for Produce.

nov6-tf

SADDLES, HARNESS AND

Carriage Trimmings,

Front Street, bet. Abby and Edwards,
WINTERS.

E. A. HUMPHREY, PROPRIETOR.

KEEPS a large and select stock of

HARNESS, SADDLES, WHIPS, SPURS

In fact everything in the line at the

LOWEST RATES.

Repairing and Jobbing done at the

SHORTEST NOTICE.

nov6-tf

WILKINSON & GIBSON,

Barbers.

HAVE LOCATED ON MAIN STREET, IN

ELY & HENRY'S ROOMS,

WHERE they are prepared to do all work in their line and hope by

STRICT ATTENTION TO BUSINESS,

TO MERIT PUBLIC PATRONAGE.

LADIES AND CHILDREN'S

HAIR CUTTING A SPECIALITY

ap29 tf

BROWN'S LIVERY AND FEED STABLE,

First and Baker Streets,

HORSES AND CARRIAGES

ON HAND

Day and Night.

Horses Boarded by Day or Month

At Reasonable Rates.

nov6-tf R. BROWN, Proprietor.

EL DORADO BILLIARD ROOM,

MAIN STREET, WINTERS.

Fresh California and Eastern

OYSTERS,

IN ALL STYLES.

THE BEST WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS constantly on hand.

jan2-tf HARRY BABB Proprietor.

STAGE LINE TO MONTICELLO.

R. BROWN.....Proprietor.

R. BROWN hereby notifies the public that he has commenced to run a line of stages between

WINTERS AND MONTICELLO.

The stage will leave Winters at 6:30 A. M. on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving Monticello in time to take the afternoon down train from Winters, for Sacramento, San Francisco and Way stations.

Stage Office at the Taylor House.

my27

WINTERS LIVERY STABLE,

Corner First and Abby streets, Winters.

Livery Stock furnished

ON SHORT NOTICE.

Horses Boarded at Reasonable Rates

THE patronage of friends and acquaintances from the country is especially solicited.

nov6-tf JOHN A. BROWN, Proprietor

MEAT MARKET.

JEANS & McMURTRY Proprietors

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Beef, Pork and Mutton,

Main Street, Winters, Yolo county, Cal.

nov6-tf

CARPENTER AND BUILDER.

HAVING settled in the town of Winters, I am prepared to do all kinds of building and work in that line.

Door and Window Frames made to order

AT LIVING PRICES.

Contracts taken for building.

nov6-tf WM. B. HALL.

D. E. ALEXANDER,

Attorney at Law,

SACRAMENTO.

my27

THE WINTERS ADVOCATE.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

BREVITIES.—Wednesday thermometer 106; Thursday 68; a very unusual change.... Wholesale liquor shop nearly done.... The latest novelty, a calf with two heads. Will probably be on exhibition at the races on the 22d. .....Daily shipments of fruit is unabated....A bran new pair of striped stockings came to town Wednesday..Abbay's boys handed us Wednesday a large Murphy weighing over a pound....Anticipated changes next week; particulars of the great bear fight.... A sale of 200 turkies for $413, the fruits of a little girls labor for 4 months. This ought to shame some of our lazy men who lay around town complaining, they can't find anything to do.... Mark Twain's left leg is said to be loose....The famous sign of the Parker House was raised this week. The painter done well, but the joke of it is another painter done it....The Fourth passed off very pleasantly here; everything quiet.

If you want to buy perfect fitting clothes, shirts and underwear cheap, Blum's is the place. *

SUDDEN DEATH.—A man by the name of Bishop, who lived at Davisville, was driving a peddler's wagon for Ely & Henry, was found last Saturday between this place and Cottonwood, in the edge of a stubble field, near the road dead. His team stood in the road and at Cottonwood he said he wanted a long, cool drink, he didn't feel well. Over exercised, and the exposure of the extreme heat probably felt sick; got down from his wagon; laied down in the field and the heat of the sun soon made it too hot for him. Coronor's inquest—the judgement was exposure to the heat caused sun stroke.

If you want to buy good Goods cheap, go to Blum & Co.'s. They have the largest stock of Goods this side of San Francisco. *

DANGEROUS FEAT. — On last Wednesday, Mr. Henry Spear, a carpenter under the employ of Mr. London, performed a most dangerous feat. He ascended the tower of the new church, it being about 104 feet from the ground, by nailing cletes on as he ascended. The object of the ascention was to ornament the steeple with a vane, the vane weighing some 60 pounds. Mr. London says he tried everybody, sailors included, but none seemed desirous of making the ascention. Mr. Spear deserves great credit for this undertaking.

RACES.—Only two more weeks and the long talked of races will be upon us. As the time draws near the excitement increases. The stand upon the track has been rented; Lum Roberts we believe is the lessee; $450 the price paid. Let all make ready for a grand, good time.

You can find anything you want at Blum & Co.'s from a needle to a Threshing Machine at bed-rock prices. *

GO AND SEE HIM. — Charles Clapp, "our good-looking jeweler," may be found at the Winters Hotel where he is always ready to satisfy the wants of the hungry and thirsty ones that may call on him. He is in good hands, however, for our friend, Mr. Patch, the proprietor, will look after him.

RAIN.—We were visited last Thursday with a "right smart sprinkle" which continued for about five hours. Up to going to press the atmosphere is cool and refreshing; thermometer at 64 degrees.

That dead-beet that broke into our office last week, will do well not to make the attempt again. His lighting of the match just as he did so that we saw his face saved his mug from an ugly wound.

Dr. Harding will be at
Suisun, 10th to 15th July.
Vacaville, 17th to 22d July.
Suisun, 24th to 29th July.
Winters, 31st July to 5th Aug.
Suisun, 7th to 12th August.
Address all communications to office at Suisun. *

Minutes of Democratic Club Meeting.

WINTERS, July 3, 1876.

Pursuant to a call of posters, a mass meeting assembled at Sackett's Hall, on the evening of July 3d, for the purpose of organizing a Democratic Club in Winters. The meeting was called to order by Mr. London and proceeded to business by electing Judge J. C. Hulse, Chairman, and J. A. Brown, Secretary. On motion of Mr. Clapp, the Chairman appointed Messrs. London, Clapp, Womack, —— Daniel and Dr. Gregory, as a Committee on Permanent Organization. The meeting then adjourned for 10 minutes allowing the committee time to report. Accordingly the following report was received and adopted: For President, J. C. Hulse; for Vice Presidents, Benj. Ely, Sr., J. W. Lowry and Dr. Gregory; for Secretaries, John A. Brown and Chas. H. Clapp. On motion it was resolved that all persons were entitled to membership who would endorse the National Democratic platform and pledge themselves to support Tilden and Hendricks at the coming election. Accordingly the names of twenty-two persons were enrolled as members of said organization. On motion the Chair appointed Messrs. T. Willis, H. J. Whitney, W. P. Womack, R. Brown, and C. H. Clapp as committee on By-Laws, to report at next meeting. Club adjourned to meet on Monday evening, July 10th.

J. C. HULSE Chairman.
JNO. A. BROWN Secretary.

A POLITE FELLOW.—Last evening a stranger walked into Gus Spence's restaurant on Beckman street, bowed politely to the proprietor, and walked to the bar. Removing his hat, he said in the sweetest tones to the bartender:

"Warm day."

"Yes, sir; rather warm."

"Very nice restaurant sir; tastefully arranged. Do you know, nothing gives me greater pleasure than the sight of a well-kept restaurant."

"We do our best," said the impatient bartender, as he looked from the stranger to half a dozen men who were waiting to be served; "what will you have, sir?"

"Oh, merely a glass of water, thank you."

The water was handed him, and when he had imbibed it, he called the bartender aside, took his hand and shook it cordially, and remarked:

"My dear sir, your kindness and liberality will commend you wherever you go. I know you only gave me a glass of water, but I appreciate the kindness as though it were Madiera—indeed I do. And let me say that your face shall also be remembered by me, and my life-long gratitude is yours."

And he left as the bartender was wiping the perspiration from his heated face.—N. Y. Sentry.

FURTHER DECLINE IN SILVER.—The Call's New York Commercial Letter of July 2d, mentions the decline in silver bullion at London to 49½ pence per ounce, the lowest figure ever recorded. This is a falling off in the value of silver of 4⅜ pence within the last two months. This decline will embarrass the currency doctors in Washington; but it may have the effect of hastening the advent of silver to general circulation in the transmontane paper currency States. With the final passage of the House joint resolution for the issue of silver coin, which is likely to occur immediately after the recess for the Fourth, judging by the Senate's concurrence Saturday on the House amendments thereto, a considerable outflow of silver may be expected.

PALACE SALOON.

M. WADSWORTH HAS REFITTED REfurnished and renewed the saloon formerly occupied by Johnson & Norman, has on hand a choice lot of

LIQUORS AND CIGARS,

And everything in complete running order.

To please is my Motto

jy1-tf M. WADSWORTH, Proprietor.

W. A. HUGHSON, M. D.
HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

OFFICE OVER CAPITAL BANK, CORNER J and Fourth streets, Sacramento—Until first, between G and H, Sacramento. Office hours—11 to 12 A. M., 2 to 3 P. M., 6 to 8 in the evening.

MISCELLANEOUS.

YOLO AND SOLANO JOCKEY
CLUB
WINTERS, YOLO COUNTY.

Stakes for the July meeting to be held on their grounds,

Saturday, July 22, 1876.

CLOSED AS FOLLOWS:

PARKER HOUSE PLATE.

For 2-year olds, $50 entrance, $250 added by the Club. Dash of ⅝ of a mile. Second colt receive $100 out of the stakes.

John Adams names b. c. by Old Charley, dam unknown.

Samuel Barnes names ch. colt "Old Times" by Norfolk, dam Mary by Oddfellow.

Theo. Winters names b. c. "Billy Barnes" by Norfolk dam Lou. Barnes.

Theo. Winters names b. c. "Ralston" by Norfolk dam Hannie Farrow.

Theo. Winters names g. c. "Rockford" by Langford, dam Margarita.

YOLO FREE HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES.

Handicap Race of 1⅛ mile, $100 entrance, half forfeit, $50 delaration, $300 added by Club. Second horse receives $150 out of stakes. Weights to be published June 15th and must declare July 1st.

Richard Havey names b. m. "Eileen Oge" 4 year old, by Norfolk, dam Duces.

C. C. Roberts names s. g. "Rube," 5 year old by Norfolk, dam Basket Mare, colors blue and white.

Theo. Winters names g. h. "Bradley," 4 year old, by Norfolk dam Margarita.

D. P Diggs names ch. m. "Mineyball," aged, by Norfolk, dam by Oddfellow, Colors fancy.

J. C. Simpson names br. h. "Threeheurs" by imp. Hurrah, dam Young Fashion; 5 year old.

J. C. Simpson names br. m. "Lady Amanda" by imp. Hurrah, dam Lady Lancaster; 5 years old.

J. C. Simpson names ch. c. "XX" by Malcolm, dam Columbine; 4 years.

N. Randall names b. m. "Emma Skaggs" by Norfolk, dam by Illinois Medoc; 5 years.

D S Terry names b. m. "Reveille" by Woodburn dam by Langford; 5 years.

SOLANO SWEEPSTAKES.

For 3-year olds, $100 entrance, half forfeit, dash of 1¾ miles; $300 added by the Club Second colt receives $200. Previous winners of $500 carry 3 lbs. extra. Previous winners of $1,000 carry 5lbs extra.

Theo. Winters names br. f. "Mollie McCarty" by Monday, dam Hannie Farrow.

Theo. Winters names s. f. "Bellenette" by Monday or Eclipse, dam Baliena.

S. W. McMullin names b. f. "Minnie Blackburn by Norfolk, dam Maggie Dale.

William Meek names b. c. "Ward Beecher" by Woodburn, dam Bonnie Belle.

COMMERCIAL PLATE.

For 4-year olds. Dash of 2½ miles, $250 entrance, $100 forfeit. $400 added by business men of Winters. Second horse receives $500 out of stake.

Theo. Winters names "G. H. Bradley" 4 year old by Norfolk, dam Margarita; colors, pink, orange and white.

W. W. Montgomery names b. c. "Erwin" by Norfolk, dam by Belmont.

J. C. Simpson names ch. c. "XX" by Malcolm, dam Columbia.

S. J. Ainsworth names b. f. "Golden Gate" by imp. Leamington, dam Naptha.

Wm. Meek names b. c. "General Sherman" by Norfolk, dam Bonnie Belle.

D. S. Terry names b. c. "Morphine" by Norfolk, dam Lodi.

Added money will not be given without a contest. Said Races will be run under the amended Rules as adopted by Resolution of this Club.

Address all communications to the Secretary, T. Mansfield, Winters, Yolo county, or

JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON,
California Spirit of the Times, San Francisco.
feb5-tf

HARLING, LOWRY & CO.,
RESPECTFULLY INVITE
THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC,
To the fact that they have just received a Large Stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
CONSISTING OF
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
GLASSWARE, ETC.
Together with every thing kept in a
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORE.
We have bought our goods
AT LOW FIGURES
And will sell them at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
WE KEEP
FIRST CLASS GOODS.
AND
Warrant Satisfaction
GIVE US A CALL
BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE
AND EXAMINE
GOODS AND PRICES.
HARLING, LOWRY & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS
Main street bet. Railroad and First,
WINTERS, Yolo county Cal.
ov6-tf

BABCOCK'S
Fire Extinguisher.
Every Farmer should have One.
BLUM & CO.
HAVE THEM FOR SALE,
And are the only authorized Agents in this section.
With this Extinguisher you are SAFE. Without it, one single hour may consume more than ten times its Cost.
A WORD TO THE WISE IS SUFFICIENT
jy1-tf

J. D. GREGORY,
Physician and Surgeon
Corner of South and First Streets, Winters
WILL attend to all calls in the line of Medical profession DAY or NIGHT. nov26

WINTERS ADVERTISEMENTS.

F. B. Chandler
DEALER IN
Fencing
Posts,
Pickets,
Doors,
Windows,
Blinds,
Mouldings,
Lime,
Lath,
Wood,
AND ALL KINDS OF
BUILDING MATERIAL.
We propose to keep a general assortment of all kinds of
MERCHANDISE
Appertaining to our line, and most respectfully solicit a share of
THE PUBLIC PATRONAGE.
CHOICE STOCK OF
DRY FINISHING LUMBER
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
A. B. BRUNSON.....Agent.
ap8-tf

WINTERS!

A Prosperous Town
Lots for Sale at Low Prices and on
TERMS TO SUIT.
APPLY TO
G. B. STEVENSON,
Supt. V. V. R. R.
OR
MANSFIELD & THEODORL
nov6-tf Winters, Cal.

SAN FRANCISCO MILLINERY STORE,
CORNER OF FIRST AND MAIN STREET,
Winters.
MRS. FITZGERALD,
HAS OPEN HER
MILLINERY STORE,
WITH ALL THE
LATEST STYLES
She hopes to gain the patronage of
Winters and the Surrounding Vicinity.
ap15-tf

W. T. Bell, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
A GRADUATE of the University of Pennsylvania, has permanently located in Winters, and now offers his services to the afflicted who may need his skill.
OFFICE AT THE
PARKER HOUSE,
RAILROAD STREET.
ap29-tf

WINTERS ADVERTISEMENTS.

Blum & Co.,
DEALERS IN
CLOTHING AND DRYGOODS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
STATIONERY,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
HARDWARE,
FARMING IMPLEMENTS,
TINWARE,
CROCKERY,
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
DRUGS,
PAINTS,
OILS,
TOBACCO
CIGARS, WINES AND LIQUORS,
GRAIN BAGS.
All of which we will sell at the
LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
Highest Price paid for
GRAIN AND PRODUCE.
ALSO AGENTS FOR
MACHINERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
—AND—
Averill's Celebrated Chemical Paint.
Corner Main and Railroad Avenue
WINTERS
nov6 tf

Summons.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE Sixth Judicial District, State of California, County of Yolo.

A. POWELL, Plaintiff, vs. E. N. DUNLAP, ET AL Defendants.

The People of the State of California send Greeting to E. N. Dunlap and T. H. Brock.

You are hereby summoned to appear and answer the complaint of A Powell in said Court filed against you within ten days from the service of this writ, exclusive of the day of service if served on you in this county; if served out of this county, but within this Judicial District, within twenty days; but if served on you without said District then in forty days from such service, exclusive of the day of service, in an action commenced on the 28th day of February, 1876, in said Court.

Said action is brought to foreclose a Mechanics' Lien on a lot of land, situated in the town of Winters, Yolo county, Cal., fronting 60 feet more or less on Grant street and adjoining the property of Lydia Seely on the west and R. Roberts on the east; for the sum of $236 45-90 gold coin of the United States, account due plaintiff for lumber and other building materials, and for $43 00 Attorneys fees, and for expenses of lien and cost, and that said several sums may be decreed a lien upon said premises and the said premises sold by the Sheriff of Yolo county and the proceeds applied to the payment of the same, and you are hereby notified, that if you fail to appear and answer the complaint as directed, plaintiff will take default and apply to the Court for the relief demanded.

In Testimony Whereof, I, D. M. BURNS, Clerk of the Sixth Judicial District Court aforesaid, do hereunto set my hand and affix the Seal of said Court, at office in Woodland, this 24th day of May, A. D. 1876.

(SEAL) D. M. BURNS, Clerk.
By D SCHINDLER, Deputy. je3 4w

AGENTS,
MAKE NO ENGAGEMENTS TILL YOU SEE OUR
NEW BOOK,
Which in thrilling interest, sterling merit, elegance and cheapness has absolutely no equal. It is "THE THING" for the Centenial period—takes on sight.

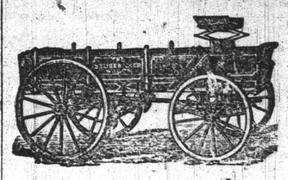
The North American Review says it is "deserving of unqualified praise;" we anticipate for it an extensive popularity;" the Dubuque Times says "thus such orders thousands of the American People will be glad to possess;" the Detroit Advertiser calls it "preferable to any yet published;" Active Men or Women of good address insured large pay for the and steady work for a year. For full particulars, address

J. B. GOUD & CO.,
my20 3m San Francisco.

STATIONERY AND NEWS DEPOT,
Winters.
AND NOW COMES
C. DAVIS AND E. FERGUSON,
With a Large Selected Stock of
STATIONERY,
BLANK BOOKS,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
SHEET MUSIC, ETC.
Also all the Latest Newspapers
FINEST CIGARS AND TOBACCO
ALWAYS ON HAND.
ALL of which we propose to sell CHEAP FOR CASH. ap15-tf

ABBAY'S
BLACKSMITH AND CARRIAGE SHOP,
WINTERS YOLO COUNTY, CAL.
HORSE SHOEING A SPECIALTY
jan16-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUY
STUDEBAKER

Iron Axle and Thimble Skein
FARM,
TEAM,
HEADER and
SPRING
WAGONS,
ALSO
Buggies and Carriages.
THEY ARE THE
BEST IN MARKET.
BLUM & CO., Agents,
WINTERS.
E. E. AMES,
GENERAL AGENTS, SACRAMENTO.
jan27-tf

HOWARD SPRINGS.
(TWELVE IN NUMBER.)
COLLECTIVELY CONTAIN,
Iron—Carb. Oxide, Sulphate.
Magnesia—Carb. Sulphate Chloride.
Soda—Carb. Sulphate, Borate.
Lime—Carb. Phosphate Chloride, Iodide Potassium, Chloride Sodium, Alum and Iodine, highly charged with Carbonic Acid Gas and are a certain cure for
RHEUMATISM, GOUT, OLD SORES, SCROFULA, SKIN DISEASES, FEMALE DISEASES, GRAVEL, CALCULUS, DIABETES, DYSPEPSIA, CHILLS AND FEVER, DROPSY, CHRONIC DYSENTERY,
And all diseases having their origin in an impure state of the
STOMACH, LIVER AND KIDNEYS.
AND
IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.
Baths of any desired temperature.
Howard Springs are situated in Seigler Valley, Lake county. All kinds of game in abundance. Good Camping
my6-tf J. W. HOWARD, Proprietor.

CHICKEN RANCH FOR SALE.
The undersigned offers his Ranch together with a good supply of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
For Sale at a Bargain,
It is Located along the C. P. R. R.: Three-quarters of a mile Southwest from
ELMIRA, SOLANO COUNTY.
It is well improved and watered, having
TWO GOOD WELLS OF SOFT WATER
On it. Also a number of Fine
SHADE TREES
About the House. Will
Sell for Cash,
OR TAKE
A GOOD TEAM AS PART PAY
For further particulars, call or address,
L. N. WALLING, Elmira, Solano Co., Cal. my27.

1856. NICHOLS & CO. 1876.
THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED
FACTORY IN THE CITY.
MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF
FRUIT AND PACKING BOXES,
At Prices Defying Competition.
ALSO
HARBISON & LANGSTROTH'S
Bee Hives Made to Order.
Factory, cor. of Second and Q streets, SACRAMENTO.
ORDERS received and filled direct from the Factory, or through our agents at Winters, Messrs. BALL & CHURCHILL. ap15-6m

STARR & LITTLE,
GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FRUIT, PRODUCE, POULTRY, EGGS, BUTTER, GRAIN, &c., &c.
No. 318 Washington Street, bet. Front and Battery, San Francisco.
Consignments Solicited and Orders promptly filled. ap15-tf

L. M. WOOLLEY. B. MORON.
MORON & WOOLLEY,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND DEALERS IN
Country Produce.
No. 422 Davis Street, bet. Oregon and Jackson Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.
P. O. Box, 1548. ap1-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

I. L. LEWIS & CO,
182 and 184 J street, Sacramento.
HAS RECEIVED SOME OF THE
IMPROVED RICHMOND RANGE,
The Latest Out.
Ornamental as well as Useful.

THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS
IN THE CITY.
PRICES VERY LOW!
nov8-tf

BEDROOM SETS AT COST
FOR 30 DAYS,
AT THE
BANNER FURNITURE HOUSE,
VAN HEUSEN & HUNTOON,
804 J. Between 7th and 8th. 804 J.
Sacramento.
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF FURNITURE AND BEDDING.
Goods for Everybody,
CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST,
AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.
Come and see before you buy. feb12-3m

SAMUEL JELLY,
Watchmaker.
IMPORTER OF
Jewelry, Watches, Diamond Work and Silverware.
No. 120 J Street, bet. Fourth and Fifth.
SACRAMENTO.
PARTICULAR attention given to Manufacturing Jewelry and repairing Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, etc. nov6-1

CARPENTER AND JOINER,
J. D. LITTLE,
Is now prepared to do all work in the way of
BUILDING AND JOB WORK,
And will furnish practical working
PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS
On short notice and at
Reasonable Prices.
ALL ORDERS left at Shop corner First and Abby Streets, will receive prompt attention. ap1-tf

EDWIN MARKWICK,
BUILDER & CONTRACTOR,
WINTERS YOLO COUNTY, CAL.
PERSONS ABOUT TO
Build in Winters
And its district, can have their
PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS
NEAT AND
ACCURATELY PREPARED
By the above named Contractor.
JOBBING
PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.
West Main Street, Winters
jan29-tf

GO TO
STANTON'S,
ON ABBY STREET.
Meals, : 25 cts. Beds, 25 : cts.
FARMERS AND LABORERS,
WILL DO WELL
To Give Him a Call.
ap29-tf

H. J. WHITNEY,
Manufacturer of and Dealer in all kinds of
TIN COPPER AND SHEET IRON
WARE.
JOB WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
Fruit Cans and Well Tubing a Speciality.
Shop and Storeroom next door West of Drug Store, Main Street Winters. ap1-tf

REPAIRING ENGINES.
T. J. BABB.
WISHES to inform the Public that he is now prepared to
REPAIR ALL ENGINES,
and any person wishing a GOOD COMPETENT MAN to take charge of such, will please address
T. J. BABB,
ap22-6t [Winters, Yolo county, Cal.

F. E. PETTIT,
No. 56 K St., bet. Second and Third, Sacramento.
Cigar Manufacturer,
AND DEALER IN
Havana Cigars, Smoking and Chewing TOBACCO.
GILT EDGE FINE-CUT, by the pound. All orders from the country will receive prompt attention. J. B Haskell, agent at Winters. ap15-tf

J. F. FLOBERG,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,
No. 60 J Street bet. Second and Third,
SACRAMENTO.
Watches and Chronometers Repaired and warranted. Jewelry Made and Repaired. nov6-tf

P. J. McGRATH,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER,
IS NOW
READY FOR BUSINESS.
AND WILL ATTEND TO
ALL CALLS IN HIS LINE.
Good References Given.
mh5-tf

Human Vampires.

THE GHASTLY EFFECTS FOLLOWING THE DRINKING OF BLOOD AS A REMEDY FOR DISEASE.

Blood drinking has become quite popular of late years, and many invalids daily visit the abattoirs of New York for the purpose of drinking the warm life-blood of the ox. It is a fact—not so generally known, however—that this appetite increases upon those who indulge in it. Women, who at first quaff with repugnance and some horror a wine glass of the warm crimson gore, gradually acquire a craving for it, and take down a tumblerful with evident relish. Parties under this blood spell almost invariably manifest a desire to try the effects of human blood. Two cases of this kind have been reported in New York.

A young lady belonging to a respectable family suffered in health while devoting herself to her academical studies. Her medical attendant, who vouches for the truth of this story, suggested blood drinking. Permission and the necessary privacy was secured at the abattoir. Salutary effects were not long in following. The pallor left her cheek, her frame became more robust, and in ten months she gained fifteen pounds in weight. From having been a pale uninteresting-looking girl she developed radiant beauty, and she married the young assistant of the medical adviser who had saved her life. Well acquainted with the means by which she had been restored, her husband encouraged her natural curiosity respecting the effects of various kinds of blood; and probably quite as much for the purpose of his own professional information as for the gratification of her own wish, he opened a small artery in his leg and permitted her to suck the vital tide. An inordinate mania for her husband's blood forthwith supervened. He gratified her cravings again and again, until disgust for her became the predominent feeling of his mind; and after he had done himself a great amount of physical injury, he bade her a final adieu and sailed for Peru. The wretched young wife now lies on a sick bed, and lives almost entirely on blood brought her from an abattoir. She is a monomaniac on this subject, and had she the opportunity, would undoubtedly become a vampire, and banquet perpetually on human blood. The other case was that of a woman of twenty-five threatened with a decline. By the advice of a physician she took, four times a day, a tablespoonful of cod liver oil mixed in a wineglassful of blood. The woman was restored to health, but while she left off taking the oil she continued the dose of blood. At this time her husband met with an accident on the staircase of their house, by which he lacerated the back of his hand and wrist with broken glass. She rushed to him in alarm to stem the flow of blood; but instead of stemming it she sucked it until he swooned away, and lay ghastly, exhausted, and motionless as one dead. The timely arrival of the landlord prevented a fatal catastrophe. The wretched wife was alternately sucking her husband's wrist and bewailing his misfortune in heart-rending tones. Her face was smirched with blood. Her mouth literally dropped gore. The landlady at first imagined that she saw before her a terrible accident to the husband that had culminated in the suicide of the wife.

WOMEN IN THE DAYS OF LOUIS XII.—The great influence which Anne of Brittany wielded over the King was the commencement of a new era in the history of French women. Under the regime of chivalry and feudalism their position, in spite of adoration and servility they won from poets and chevaliers, was a degraded one; in girlhood woman was a toy, in maturity she sank into a mere drone, who seldom stirred beyond the gloomy walls of her husband's castle, her only occupation the superintendence of the household, her amusements spinning or working tapestry, while her husband was either hunting or fighting. War being the all-absorbing occupation of man, there could never be, in any true sense, a bond of union between husband and wife. The position of royal pairs was precisely similar. The queens had their own apartments in the palace, where certain ladies attended them; but they were really apart from State life, save at times of feasts and fetes, the monarch being too much occupied with wars and councils of war, and disputes with his subjects, to give any time to their society. Again, the wives and daughters of the nobles were kept at home, and seldom stirred beyond their husbands' or fathers' domains. It was Anne of Brittany who first brought the influence of woman to bear upon court life; it was she who instituted the order of dames and *filles d'honneur*, and who, Brantome tells us, first began to train the "*grande cour des dames;* for," he adds, "she had a very great suite of ladies and maids, and never refused any, but always inquired of the gentlemen, their fathers, who were at court, whether they had any daughters, and what they were, and demanded them of them." She had also her own guard of a hundred gentlemen of Brittany, who always attended her wherever she went.—*Temple Bar.*

AN ACT OF KINDNESS.—In one of our larger cities there is a kind-hearted old woman who passes her time in the streets, on the lookout for ladies whose skirts are coming down. Sometimes her imagination leads her astray, and she sees, in imagination, skirts falling which are perfectly secure. But she sweetly says all the same, "My dear, your skirt is falling; if you will step into this doorway I will pin it up for you." Ladies in general object to falling skirts in the street; the very thought is a terror, and, when so approached, are very apt to go into the doorway without looking as to the truth. When there the kind old woman tells a pretty story of her nice home, give a suggestion that she is well off in this world's goods, and that she wanted to fix the skirts because the lady's beautiful face reminded her of her own daughter. During the fixing process the dress is necessarily handled, and, though the work is awkward, it would not do to offer money to the nice, well-attired, kind-hearted old lady, who talks so glibly of her property. So the other lady leaves with gratitude, which is changed to a somewhat different feeling when she finds her pocket has been cut, and the old lady gone away with her purse. Another of the ways which are dark.

UPON a man whose body was found in a river, a coroner's jury in Ireland returned the verdict that the individual came to his death by a blow on the head, "which was given either before or after drowning."

A Visit to a Japanese Silver Mine.

A writer in the Hiogo *News* lately paid a visit to the great silver mines of Ikuno, Japan, where European machinery has been introduced with great success; and from his account we condense the following notes: On the hillside above the works, the objects which first attract the visitor's notice are the house (on a small platform) of the stationary engine, used to work the shaft now being driven down into the rock; a number of places like large rabbit-holes; and a tramway which runs round the face of the hill, and connects these holes with a series of shoots, down which the ore is passed to the works.

These holes turn out to be galleries (six feet by six), which already measure eight miles in length; in them is seen the process of removing the ore by blasting. The ore is broken up into pieces at the mouths of the shoots; the least rich lumps, and those containing a large amount of other minerals, are set apart for consumption at convenience; while the best pieces are sorted into five classes, their estimated values ranging from about sixteen to one thousand pounds per ton. These are pounded into dust in crushing mills, and the dust baked in ovens with common salt.

Hitherto the silver has been combined with sulphur, but in these ovens a chemical change takes place, the chlorine of the salt combining with the silver and the ten or twelve per cent. of gold which the ore contains, and the sulphur of the silver combining with the sodium of the salt to make Epsom salt, which goes into the river and poisons the fish. The ore—now a red earth—is then, by means of water and iron balls, thoroughly mixed with a large quantity of quicksilver, by the aid of revolving drums.

Under this process the quicksilver takes up the precious metal, and, when the amalgamation is completed, the drums are emptied, and the mud washed away. The combined metals are next treated by hydraulic pressure against a leather sieve, through which free mercury is extruded, leaving a putty-like, brilliant white amalgam. Heated in iron retorts, the remaining mercury in the amalgam is driven off into a condenser, to be used again; and the resulting lumps of metal having been fused with borax, which brings away some scoriæ and other impurities in the form of scum, are run into molds and sent to the mint at Osaka.

The power utilized to drive the machinery at the Ikuno mines is mainly water, which is brought four miles and a half in an artificial canal, and may be taken for nine months in the year, at two hundred and fifty gallons per second, with a fall of one hundred feet. During the rest of the year, this water supply fails, and the works are driven by steam.

Sleeping With a Corpse.

Jack Temple was a very brave man, and a very good one, too. There was no better man in the country. Sick men were always glad to meet him, and in desperate cases, when every body else was broken down, Jack was invariably sent for and kept, because he never broke down. With this preface, Jack must tell his own story in his own words:

"What!" I exclaimed, "slept with a dead man? That is a little too hard, Jack."

"It is the truth, if ever I told it. You remember Archy Anderson, don't you?"

"Very well."

"I slept with him and it came about in this way: Everybody was so broken down when he died that they couldn't sit up with the corpse. Twouldn't do for the corpse to be left by itself, so they brought an old ham, some cold biscuit and a bottle of whisky—what's a bottle of whisky to me?—built a good fire, but forgot to get any wood to keep it a-going, and there I was, alone in my glory.

"Archy was laid out on the bed, and I sat by the fire till it burnt spang out. The whisky had gone and died out long before. I got chilled to my very vitals; you know how cold a man gets when he loses sleep any way; and I was afraid that I'd ketch my death of cold if I didn't do something. I hated to disturb the family, all broke down as they were, and what to do I did not know. They had laid out Archy on the bed, with a good thick quilt on it, too. I got colder and colder, and I couldn't hold my eyes off that bed to save my soul. But, plague, take it, they had put Archy right in the middle of it.

"At last I could stand it no longer; so I went up to the bed, turned down the sheet, and looked Archy full in the face. He looked mighty peaceful.

"So I says to him I says, 'Archy, old fellow, you and me was good friends—warn't we Archy? You never hurt me while you was livin' and I be dogged if I believe you'll hurt me now, will you, Archy?"

SIR ISAAC NEWTON'S EXPERIMENTS.—When Sir Isaac Newton changed his residence, and went to live in Leicester Place, his next-door neighbor was a widow lady, who was much puzzled by the little she had observed of the philosopher. One of the fellows of the Royal Society of London called upon her one day, when, among other domestic news, she mentioned that some one had come to reside in the adjoining house, who, she felt certain, was a poor crazy gentleman; "because," she continued, "he diverts himself in the oddest ways imaginable. Every morning, when the sun shines so brightly that we are obliged to draw the window blinds, he takes his seat in front of a tub of soapsuds, and occupies himself for hours blowing soap bubbles through a common clay pipe, and intently watches them till they burst. He is doubtless now at his favorite amusement," she added; "do come and look at him." The gentleman smiled, and then went up-stairs, when, after looking through the window into an adjoining yard, he turned round and said: "My dear madame, the person whom you suppose to be a poor lunatic, is no other than the great Sir Isaac Newton, studying the refraction of light upon thin plates, a phenomenon which is beautifully exhibited upon the surface of a common soap bubble."

IT IS said that if a man is walking for health and enjoyment, four miles an hour is the best gait. This may be true as regards health, but for enjoyment we remember one night when it took us over four hours to walk a mile. It happened, however, that the old folks had gone to camp meeting and she had the night key, and as far as health was concerned, we didn't really care if it took all night.—*Norwich Bulletin.*

How to become practically acquainted with the "Rule of Three"—Live with your wife, mother and mother-in-law.

A Slight Misapprehension.

Judge Pitman is one of the directors of the Blanktown public schools. Last Spring, the Board advertised for a female teacher, with instructions for applicants to call upon the Judge. A day or two afterward, Mrs. Pitman advertised for a cook, and on that afternoon an Irish girl called at the house to obtain the place. The Judge was at the porch at the time, and when she entered he mistook her for a school mistress, and said to her:

"Did you come to see about that place?"

"Yes, sir," she answered.

"Oh, very well, then; take a seat, and I'll run over a few things in order to ascertain what your qualifications are. Bound Africa."

"If you please, sir, I don't know what you mean."

"I say bound Africa."

"Bou—bou—begorra, I don't know what ye're referrin' to."

"Very strange," said the Judge. "Can you tell me if 'amphibious' is an adverb or preposition? What is an adverb?"

"Indeed, and you bother me entirely. I never had anything to do with such things at my last place."

"Then it must have been a curious sort of an institution," said the Judge. "Probably you can tell me how to conjugate the verb 'to be,' and just mention also what you know about Herodotus."

"Ah, your Honor's jokin' wid me. Be done wid your fun now."

"Did you ever hear of Herodotus?"

"Never once in the whole coorse of my life. Do you make it with eggs?"

"This is the most extraordinary woman I ever encountered," murmured the Judge. "How she ever associated Herodotus with eggs, is simply incomprehensible," "Well, can you name the hemisphere in which China and Japan are situated?"

"Don't bother me with your fun, now. I can wash the china and the pans as well as anybody, and that's enough, now, isn't it?"

"Dumb! awful dumb! Don't know the country from the crockery. I'll try her once more. Name the limits of the Tropic of Capricorn, and tell me where Asia Minor is located."

"I have a brother that's one, sir; that's all I know about it."

"One! One what?"

"Didn't you ask me afther the miners, sir? My brother Teddy works wid 'em."

"And this," said the Judge, "is the kind of person to whom we are asked to entrust the education of youth. Woman, what do you know? What kind of a school have you been teaching?"

"None, sir. What should I teach school for?"

"Totally without experience, as I supposed," said the Judge.

"Mrs. Ferguson had a governess teach the children when I was cookin' for her."

"Cooking! Ain't you a school-teacher? What do you mean by proposing to stop cooking in order to teach school? Why, it's preposterous."

"Begorra, I came here to get the cook's place, sir, and that's all of it."

"Oh, by George! I see now. You ain't a candidate for the grammar school, after all. You want to see Mrs. Pitman. Maria, come down here a minute. There's a thick-headed immigrant here wants to cook for you."

And the Judge picked up his paper and resumed the editorial on "The Impending Crisis."—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

A PHILOSOPHER'S QUESTION.—When Pyrrhus, King of Epirus, was making preparations to wage war against Rome, Cineas, a wise and good man, asked him what were the expectations as to the result of his career upon which he was about to enter.

"To subdue Rome," answered the king.

"What will you do next, sire?"

"I will conquer Italy."

"And what then?"

"I will subjugate Carthage, the whole of Africa and Greece."

"And when you have conquered all that you can conquer, what will you do then?"

"I will sit down and spend my time in peace and comfort."

"And, sire," said the sage, "what prevents you from sitting down and spending your time in peace and comfort now?"

GIRLS GETTING DRESSED IN A HURRY.—On a recent Sunday, two girls, pupils of an Illinois seminary, were about leaving their room for church, when a dispute arose as to which had occupied the most time in dressing. The discussion waxed warm, a bet was made, to be decided on the spot, and three other girls were called in as judges. The contestants removed all their clothing, and, at the call of "time," sprang to the contest. For a few moments the air seemed filled with flying bits of feminine drapery—shoes, stockings, garters, etc.—and the winner was all "hooked up," and had her bonnet on, in seven minutes and thirteen seconds, the other girl coming out in less than half a minute behind.—*Chicago Tribune.*

A GENTLEMAN in Maine on entering his house the other day, was agreeably surprised to hear from his wife that she had a health-lift in the parlor. He stripped himself for practice, but was taken down a peg or two when he ascertained that the lift was in the shape of a huge parlor stove, which the lady wished her dear husband to carry to the attic.

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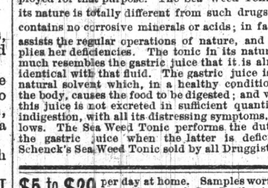

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[From the Oregonian of April 6th, 1876.]
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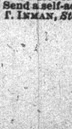

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